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THE HONGKONG DISPENSARY.

ESTABLISHED A.D. 1841.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

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BIRTH.

On the 1st July, at No. 108, Kitano-cho, Kobe, the wife of ARTHUR E. COOPER, of a daughter. NARRIAGE. On the 30th June, at Yokohama, MARIK MARGARET LOTT, of Hayama, to NIKOLAUS MARINUS MEIJER, of Yokohama.

The Daily Press.

HONGKONG OFFICE: 14, DES VOEUX ROAD, CH. LONDON OFFICE: 131, FLEET STREET, E.C. HONGKONG, 11th July, 1903.

We are glad to see that the Hon. GEORGE STEWART has given notice of some questions with reference to the proposed New Law Courts and Post Office. He is going to ask: (1) when were the plans for the New Law Courts finally passed? (2) what is the cause of the delay in proceeding with their erection? (3) what was the cost of the site for the new Post Office, and when paid for? (4) what was the number of the designs received in the recent competition for designs for this building? (5) whether the Government can or will give the date approximately when they will be in a position to invite tenders and proceed actively with the work of the construction of the Post Office? A little light is needed on these matters, and it will be interesting to know whether we are to receive it. For instance, it would be a relief to get a definite assurance, with regard to the Law Courts, that a contract had been signed, or would be signed within some specified period, for the erection of the building, and that a substantial penalty for any failure to complete would be exacted. It would also be some satisfaction to know that the Government had fixed on a plan for the Post Office, and had arranged to proceed with its erection at once in order that the Colony may not—as was the case with the site for the Central School, now known as the Queen's College—lose annually an enormous sum in the shape of interest on the value of the ground, which has been acquired at heavy expenditure. The community is carelessly about the number of designs sent in; they are simply anxious

that the Government should select the best and then "get on with it."

Unfortunately this is what the Government never do. They may select a good design, but their rate of proceeding to carry it into effect is tortoise-like. When a man becomes a Government official he usually seems to lose all sense of proportion. He gradually becomes steeped in official procrastination, and seems unable to realise the fact that loss of time is loss of money, and therefore a sin against the public who pay his salary. A year more or less seems to him nothing in his eyes, and if a work is accomplished in a decade he takes considerable credit to himself for completing what a private firm or individual would have effected in a couple of years. In this connection it is rather amusing to read Sir HENRY BLAKE's review of the progress of public works in his Report to the Secretary of State for the year 1902. His Excellency says:—"The principal public works undertaken or completed within the year were the new Law Courts, the road to Tai-po, the Western Market, the new Harbour Office, an extension of the Tatum Reservoir, the Kowloon Waterworks, and the Governor's new Peak Residence." The Governor has not much to say about the first item in this catalogue. He dismisses it in the following rather bald sentences:—"The Law Courts are to be built on the Praya Reclamation. The greater part of the year was occupied in forming the foundations, which were nearly completed." The first sentence might have been written five years ago. The second sentence might well have been amplified as follows:—"The foundations, which were commenced three years ago, are not yet quite completed, but will be ready to receive the superstructure in a few months." The design for the Law Courts was completed and sent out more than three years ago, and the structure should by this time be nearing external completion at any rate. It is difficult to imagine any good or valid reason for the highly reprehensible delay that has taken place with regard to the proper housing of the seats of Justice. The new edifice is urgently needed, the accommodation in the existing confined and stuffy building being scandalously inadequate and by no means too sanitary. Possibly the new stereotyped reply will be given to Mr. STEWART's question, that it has been impossible to obtain a reasonable tender for the erection of the fabric. If this plan be accepted then we may be sure that the erection of the building will be indefinitely delayed. There should be no difficulty in the Government making a contract for the building of this important work. A few thousand dollars more or less should not be allowed to stand in the way, if the contractor is prepared to put in good work and carry it out to the satisfaction of the Director of Public Works. Should it be found, however, that there is a conspiracy on the part of contractors to attempt to squeeze the Government, then the course of the authorities is plain enough. They should hire their own labourers, engage foremen, purchase materials, and prepare the granite in their own quarries. The exterior walls of the building are to be built of dressed granite, and valuable time might have been saved if the Government had had the sense to prepare the granite while the foundations were being laid. It is simply humiliating for a Government to confess that it has been balked by a Chinese contractor on its own ground; even a private firm, hampered by want of means, and powerless to enforce its wishes, would not submit to such a defeat. We hope, however, to hear that the Government, tired of its past supineness, has determined at length to proceed with the work under the supervision of the staff of the Public Works Department, which can readily be strengthened, if need be, for the purpose.

H.E. Tak Sow, late Acting Viceroy of the Two Kwang provinces and now Director General Designate of Grain Transport on the Grand Canal, appears to have been affected to a certain extent by British action in connection with the murder of a Chinese reformer in Gage Street, Hongkong, in 1901. He arrived in Shanghai on the 4th instant having gone direct from Canton. It was stated in Shanghai that Tak Sow paid two thousand taels for the Kwangli to avoid Hongkong and go straight to Shanghai, being afraid that the Hongkong Government might do something to him on account of his proved complicity in the murder of YOUNG KU-WAN. It is known here that the Kwangli did not touch at Hongkong this trip, being compensated for the loss thus incurred, but we cannot vouch for two thousand taels being the price paid by Tak Sow. Of course, as far as Tak Sow's person is concerned, he would have been safe from any such violence as he seems to have dreaded, from the British Government at least. But it is satisfactory to see that his sense of guilt is impressed on his mind.

A French paper, *Le Courrier de Tientsin*, has appeared at that port.

The Rifle Association competition to-day will be for long range cup and spoons, commencing at 3 p.m.; ranges, 700 and 800 yards.

Police-Inspector Langley has succeeded "Police-Inspector" Williamson at Tsimsatsui. The latter has gone to Aberdeen.

The *Jih Jih* hears that Kang Yu-wei and his daughter have gone to America. Kang Yu-wei continues as mysteriously ubiquitous as ever. Six cases of plague—all Chinese and all fatal—were reported as having occurred during the 24 hours ended at noon yesterday. This brings the year's total up to 1,328.

An ex-priest, an Alaskan named Leon Martz, who has been in the native prison in Tientsin for four months charged with dacoity, has been released and deported to Japan.

It appears that the distillery at which occurred the destructive fire mentioned in our Late Telegrams column yesterday was the well known Ardgowan Distillery at Greenock.

The American four-masted schooner *Carrier* *Doga*, loaded with a million feet of lumber from Tacoma for a Shanghai firm, is stranded at Shawsheishan Island, in the Saddle. She is said to be in no particular danger.

The Superintendent of the Alice Memorial and Netherland Hospitals begs to acknowledge with thanks the following donation to the building funds of the Maternity Hospital:—John Lemu, F.I.A.N.S.W., \$50.

A recent despatch from Tientsin says that Russia has engaged some three thousand coolies to be sent to Tientsin. Russia has secured the services of no fewer than 250,000 Chinese of all classes and description in Manchuria.

The present unsettled state of the weather is likely to affect the attendance at the Volunteer promenade concert this evening. If the entertainment has to be postponed it will be regrettable, as an excellent programme has been arranged.

Owing to the state of his health and the difficulty of framing a satisfactory Budget for next year in accordance with the lines indicated by the recent political compromise, says the Tokyo correspondent of the *N.C. Daily News*, the Premier, Viscount Katsura, has expressed a desire to resign; but the Emperor has directed him to take a brief rest, retaining office. It is generally expected that some arrangement will be effected without a disturbance of the Ministry.

By permission of Major Radcliff and officers, the band of the 33rd Burma Infantry will play at the Hongkong Hotel to-night from 8 to 9.30. The following is the programme:—March, "Pavane's Laughing Song," Froud Overture, "Silvana," Weber Selection, "Pavane," Sullivan Song, "The Wanderer," Schubert Selection, "Three Little Maids," Kubens Waltz, "Pavane's Laughing Song," Froud March, "Pavane's Laughing Song," Froud

A telegraphic announcement was last month received in Bombay intimating that the Compagnie des Messageries Maritimes have arranged to reduce the time occupied by the French mail steamers in the passage between Bombay and Marseilles by one day; and, in order to effect this reduction, and to provide for the better accommodation of passengers to and from India, their Australian steamers will be placed upon the Bombay run instead of those on the China run, which has been the case up to the present.

It is freely rumoured in Peking, according to the *N.C. Daily News*, that the Minister of a Power, who shall for obvious reasons be at present nameless, called lately at the Waiwapa to ask whether the report that the Central Government had mortgaged the Foochow Naval dockyard and gun foundry there to the French for a certain sum of money was true. "If true," said the foreign official, "then I beg to demand on behalf of my own country the loan of one of your Southern arsenals, and also certain forts which will be named in detail when the time comes." The fogies at the Waiwapa could give no coherent reply to their visitor, and on his leaving, the exterior started without delay to Eho Park to report the matter to the Empress Dowager.

LICENSING COURT.

At a meeting of Justices held at the Magistracy yesterday afternoon to consider an application from Hans Peter Jertum for the transfer of his Publican's Licence to sell and retail intoxicating liquors on the premises situated at Nos. 266 to 268, Queen's Road Central, under the sign of the "German Tavern" to one Paul Wissing, it was unanimously decided to grant the application. Mr. J. H. Kemp, acting police magistrate, presided, and others present were Capt. F. Lyons, Acting C. S. P., Messrs C. D. Melbourne, and R. H. Craig. J.P.s. Mr. E. J. Grist (of Messrs. Wilkin and Grist) appeared for the applicant.

WEATHER REPORT.

The Hongkong Observatory yesterday issued the following report:—"The depression in the North has passed to the N.E. of Japan. The barometer has risen quickly over Central and W. Japan, and slightly over the E. coast of China. A fall has occurred over Luzon. Pressure is high between the E. coast of China and W. Japan. A low pressure trough, in which a circular depression may form shortly, lies over the N. part of the China Sea. Fresh N.E. winds in the Formosa Channel, and off the S. coast of China. Forecast:—Fresh N.E. winds; equally, showery."

TELEGRAMS.

REUTER'S SERVICE.

MR. WHITAKER-WRIGHT.

LONDON, 8th July.

Mr. Whitaker-Wright, who has formally waived further examination in extradition, is proceeding to New York and sails for England on the 29th instant to stand his trial; he declares that he is hastening home to prove his innocence.

PRESIDENT LOUBET IN ENGLAND.

LONDON, 8th July.

President Loubet entertained the King at dinner at the French Embassy. There were no formal toasts. At a gala opera performance afterwards the scene was of unrivalled splendour.

LATER.

There is a general consensus of opinion that President Loubet's visit has been an unqualified success, both socially and politically. President Loubet placed a wreath on Queen Victoria's tomb and witnessed a review at Aldershot in the afternoon.

M. Delcasse had a prolonged interview with Lord Lansdowne.

THE POWERS AND BULGARIA.

LONDON, 8th July.

Owing to the urgent representations of Austria and Russia, Prince Ferdinand has given the strongest assurances that Bulgaria will not proceed with further military preparations.

A FOURTH OF JULY ACCIDENT IN THE PHILIPPINES.

OLD CANNON EXPLODES.

There was a terrible accident at noon on the Fourth of July at Taal, during the Independence Day celebration, in which two Americans were horribly injured. The victims are Mr. G. A. Sault, Postmaster of Taal, and Mr. John R. Patterson, civilian employee of the Quarter-master's Department of the Army. They were brought to Manila for proper care and treatment by the transport *Isla de Negros*. Mr. Sault was transferred to the Civil Hospital and Mr. Patterson was taken to the First Reserve Hospital.

A feature of the Fourth of July celebration at Taal, in which civilians and the military participated, should have been the firing of a national salute at the noon hour. For this purpose an antiquated Spanish cannon of brass which the Americans captured from the Filipinos during the insurrection, was mounted upon an improvised carriage, and planted at a convenient point of vantage. Mr. Sault and Mr. Patterson had been delegated to fire the salute and as 12 o'clock approached they charged the gun for the first firing. When the time arrived, the torch was applied but the charge refused to respond. The "touch-hole" was again primed and when the torch was again applied, the cannon flew into a dozen pieces with a deafening explosion. Both victims were hurled through the air several feet and rendered insensible from the shock. They were picked up for dead.

TRADE WITH TIBET.

The following Press Note has been issued at Simla:—"For some time past the question of revising the arrangements for trade between India and Tibet, which are at present regulated by the rules framed in 1893 under the Anglo-Chinese Convention of 1890, but which have proved unsatisfactory and illusory in practice, has engaged the attention of the Government of India. Communications on the subject have passed with the Chinese Government and the Tibetan authorities, and as a result of these negotiations Major Younghusband, Resident at Lhasa, has been deputed to Khambai-jong, near the Sikkim-Tibet frontier to meet the representatives appointed by the Chinese and Tibetan Governments to discuss the matter. Major Younghusband will be assisted by Mr. White, Political Officer in Sikkim. For the past few months the 32nd Pioneers and a Company of Sappers and Miners have been employed in improving the trade route between Silingure and the northern frontier of Sikkim, and the former regiment will provide an escort of two hundred men to accompany the Commission. It is hoped that the proceedings will commence without much further delay."

LATEST STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The M.M. steamer *Yarra*, with the next French mail, will leave Saigon to-day, at 5 a.m., for this port, and is due here at daylight on Tuesday. The A.L. steamer *Marquis de Bacquehem* left Singapore for this port on the 9th inst. The N.Y.K. steamer *Awa Maru* (European Line) left Singapore for this port on the 9th inst., at 3 p.m., and is expected here on the 14th inst.

SHOCKING CRUELTY TO A PONY.

On Thursday afternoon a shocking case of cruelty to a pony occurred at Happy Valley. A party of Chinese were out driving in a gharry, which was crowded to an extent that taxed the pony's powers to the point of exhaustion and the poor brute fell down between the shafts, unable to move a step farther. This happened close to the Golf Club. The Chinese undid the harness, but even then the pony was unable to rise although it got up; and when the Chinese saw that their efforts in this direction were of no avail they procured ropes and crowbars and began to shift the tortured animal to the side of the road in the same manner as workmen move a slab of granite or a log of wood. Ropes were tied round its belly and hauled upon to such an extent that it seemed a wonder the skin did not burst, and all this time the pony was beaten with sticks and lashed with rope's-ends in a most cruel manner. Meanwhile several Europeans had been attracted to the scene but as there were no policemen in the neighbourhood at the moment they were unable to interfere with the Chinese in their heartless treatment of the beast.

At last a canvas sling with ropes attached was brought from the Chun Wah stables and placed under the pony's belly and the ropes having been passed over the branch of an adjoining tree, the animal was hoisted into an erect position and left there for about an hour with its hoofs dangling half off and half on the ground. It so happened that a medical gentleman—the Hon. Dr. Atkinson, we understand—was passing on his way to the Club when he was attracted by the sight of the pony slung up to the tree. He at once ordered the tortured beast to be shot, but the Chinese had by this time procured a barrow and in its vehicle the pony was removed to the stables, its owners apparently being desirous of preserving for their own gain what little life remained in it.

This is by no means an isolated case of cruelty to these gharry ponies. Almost any evening one can see parties of well-dressed Chinese driving in carriages in numbers far in excess of the little ponies' powers of endurance. The fact that the pony is distressed does not seem to spoil the enjoyment of the drive. Cruelty to animals is scandalously prevalent in the Colony, and the existing state of things calls for systematic prevention of these cases of which the one described above is a glaring example. Should the police not yet have received a complaint, we may state that evidence of the occurrence can be had from Captain Kallet, Sherwood Foresters; Mr. White, verger of S. John's Cathedral; Mr. J. E. Sinclair, Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co.'s East Point Hollows; and Mr. E. F. Skulls, trainer to Mr. Mestor.

In connection with this same case a correspondent signing himself "Kobis" writes as follows under date 9th July:—

I think it is time something was done to stop cruelty to animals in this part of the British Empire. This afternoon John Chinaman and some of his friends had their usual drive along the Valley, and after thrashing the pony and driving it until it could not stand they simply unhooked the harness and left the poor animal to die but to be tortured to death by the way. I was not the only observer of this case of cruelty. Hon. Dr. Atkinson, and Mr. E. F. Skulls were also witnesses of the affair and I am sure these gentlemen know when animals are ill-treated. It is not an unusual thing for Celestials to go out with horses and thrash the very life out of them. When the poor pony had fallen down from sheer exhaustion, the coolies belonging to the Chun Wah stables showed little mercy to it; they tied to shift it to another place with marling-spikes and iron bars, and tied ropes round the animal's middle until it was like an hour-glass in shape. I think the Government might appoint some officers to look after the welfare of animals in this Colony, as it is a cruel shame the way horses and other animals are dealt with at the hands of some of their Chinese owners. I trust that some of the right authorities will see to this.

CENSUS CURIOSITIES.

One of the most curious tables in the recently published census summary is that which gives the respective ages of all the married couples in the Kingdom. From this we ascertain that there is at any rate one husband of ninety-five years who has a wife of twenty-one, while three husbands ranging in age from eighty-five to ninety-five have secured wives of twenty-five. Elderly wives and youthful husbands are rarer, and the greatest disparity in this direction is between a wife of sixty-five years and her husband of twenty. The oldest couple in the list are aged 100 and ninety-five years respectively, while the youngest pair have only numbered sixteen and fifteen summers respectively.

The curious occupations in which women are sometimes engaged is always a matter of surprise and interest. For instance, one woman is returned as a dock labourer and another as a paviour, and one can only wonder whether these remarkable females work disguised as men, as there are also five female farm servants returned as in charge of horses, while four women are working as bricklayers, four as boiler-makers, two as looms, smiths, and one as a cooper. In some other trades the number of women is also rather surprising. Women brewers number nearly 100, and women builders 177, while the lightermen, barge-men, seamen, boatmen, and pilots who, by their name, belong to the fair sex run into several hundred.

FORGERY OF H. & S. BANK NOTES.

According to the *Osaka Asahi*, extensive forgeries of the notes of the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank have been brought to light in Osaka, and three men are now under arrest. It appears that the forgery was first discovered in Hongkong [but later it is stated that the arrest was made in Shanghai], where a Japanese named Hayashi Hidetoshi was arrested on the 20th ult., which led to the apprehension of two men in Osaka. It is stated that between March and April last two men named Ishikawa and Hiasyo forged from 3,000 to 4,000 of the 5 yen notes of the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank in the house of Ishikawa in Osaka, and Hiasyo, with about 1,000 of these forged notes, proceeded to Shanghai by the *Shinano Maru*, which left Kobe on the 23rd May. The man spent a few days in Shanghai and succeeded in passing about a hundred of the forged notes, and then proceeded to Hongkong. Here he put up at the "Hiroshima Hotel" [?] and was trying to dispose of about 1,000 of the notes when a Japanese named Furukawa discovered that they were forged and threatened to expose Hiasyo, who promptly gave his accuser about 800 of the notes as a bribe. Hiasyo was successful in passing about 200 of the notes, and came back to Osaka at the beginning of last month. About that time, a young man named Hayashi, a friend of Hiasyo, was about to leave Osaka for Shanghai, and paid a visit to Hiasyo to say farewell. Hiasyo then asked his friend to oblige him by taking some of the forged notes to Shanghai and passing them for him. He accordingly handed about 250 of the notes to Hayashi, who took them to Shanghai. He was trying to pass one of them when suspicions were aroused, and the fraud was discovered by the authorities of the Japanese Consulate-General. The man was arrested in Shanghai on the 29th ult., and the two men in Osaka on the 26th ult., and the stock of paper used for forging the notes, together with some more notes which were ready to be circulated, was seized.

Enquiries have now resulted in the confirmation of the statement concerning the passing of about 200 five-yen notes in Hongkong. The police report that some time ago a Japanese was successful in passing in the Colony a couple of counterfeit five-dollar bills. He managed to evade arrest, and since his departure no other attempts of the kind have been made.

FINED FOR SHELTERING FROM A TYPHOON.

At the end of June the *Benvenue*, of the "Ben" line of steamers, arrived at Kobe from home ports. The vessel had not been long in the harbour before the master, Capt. Webster, received a summons to attend before the Customs authorities, by whom he was examined, on complying with the summons, and fined 15 yen, his offence being, it appears, an infringement of Article 18 of the Japanese Customs Law.

A representative of the *Kobe Chronicle* saw Captain Webster on the 30th ult., and obtained from him particulars of the alleged offence, which, it seems, was committed nine months ago. The captain says the *Benvenue* left Kobe on the 5th September last year for Yokohama. The weather was threatening from the onset, the barometer was falling steadily, and before many hours squalls of wind and rain gave indications of the approach of a typhoon. The *Benvenue* was light, carrying only two hundred tons of cargo, and had the coast under her. As the other grew hourly worse, the captain, under these disadvantages, with the object of protecting his ship, crew, and cargo, made for the nearest harbour, which happened to be the almost land-locked Kade Bay in Kishu. For two days, the captain says, a terrific typhoon blew outside, and even in the safe harbour of Kade Bay, the *Benvenue*, with all available anchors in use, came near being driven ashore. On the second day of their stay in "port," the steamer was boarded by twelve policemen, who could not venture ashore earlier because of the storm. The police obtained the particulars they required and left, the *Benvenue* afterwards continuing its voyage to Yokohama, and from there on to England, the captain thinking nothing more about the incident. As judiciously the nature of the weather on that occasion, Captain Webster remarks that on that voyage the *Glennish* left Kobe a little later than the *Benvenue* and took three days to reach Yokohama, which was done with cargo and vessel damaged, while the German mail from Yokohama also took three days to reach Kobe. Captain Webster also had something to say with regard to port regulations. He had been charged with a breach of the Customs law. In Japan, he said, they were expected to know the regulations of the ports before they entered them. In Hongkong and other ports a captain on entering a port was supplied with a copy of the port's regulations, which was expected to be returned before the vessel left. In these cases a Captain had an opportunity of learning the rules in force, but this method was not in vogue in Japan, although the Customs authorities were not so enforcing the penalty for infringing against all and sundry.

The Article alleged to have been infringed runs as follows:—"A vessel engaged in foreign trade may not enter or leave an unopen port, but this does not apply to vessels in distress or to other cases where unavoidable circumstances exist. When a vessel engaged in foreign trade has entered an unopen port, for any of the above reasons, the master shall forthwith report the reason to a Customs official, or, if there be no Customs official, to a police officer." Punishment for infringement of this rule is fine not exceeding 2,000 yen. Now, as the master's evidence shows, it was impossible to make such a report before the police came off, because of the bad weather, and yet the Customs regard the offence as one to be met by a fine. Though the fine is a nominal one, the principle at stake is important, says the *Kobe Chronicle*.

LATE TELEGRAMS.

(VIA JAPAN AND SHANGHAI.)

MANCHURIA.

London, 26th June.
The Times New York correspondent telegraphs that the negotiations regarding Manchuria that are going on between the State Department at Washington and Count Cassini, Russian Ambassador to the United States, are obstructed, because Russia declares that should Great Britain and Japan obtain commercial rights similar to those the United States, of (which Russia is willing to concede to) they would make them the instruments for political intrigue.

Peking, 26th June.

Mr. Uchida, Japanese Minister to Peking, called on Prince Ching yesterday to protest once more at the eleventh hour against the Manchurian Secret Treaty. He lodged another strong warning. Mr. Uchida is reported to have pointed out that the affair would inevitably have serious developments if China failed to comply with the Japanese warning. Prince Ching hurriedly proceeded to the Summer Palace the same afternoon to lay the matter before their Majesties, who are there at present.

GENERAL NEWS.

IMPORTANT ITALIAN ART DISCOVERY.

London, 13th June.
Forty drawings, representing the first thoughts of some of the best known works of the Italian art world, have been discovered in the Uffizi Palace, in Florence.

MINERS IN CONFERENCE.

London, 13th June.

Representatives of the Miners' Federation of the United Kingdom have been meeting during the past week in conference at Bath. The conference yesterday re-affirmed the confidence of the miners in free trade, and condemned the vainglorious policy of Mr. Balfour, and Mr. Chamberlain's scheme. The conference also condemned what was referred to in a resolution as "the wanton insults" to workers generally, and trades-unionists in particular, contained in recent public utterances.

THE NAVY.

London, 13th June.

During the debate on the second reading of the Finance Bill, Mr. C. T. Ritchie stated that it was impossible for the Government to ignore the augmentation of the German and United States fleets. The British Government would, he declared, rejoice if the International League would keep down the awful expenditure upon the navies of the world. Without that decrease was possible in the British expenditure. Mr. Ritchie also considered that the colonies ought to contribute more largely towards the upkeep of the navy, as a very considerable proportion of the expenditure incurred was for their protection.

PREFERENTIAL TRADE.

London, 15th June.

Mr. J. Chamberlain has replied as follows to a correspondent, who has addressed a letter to him in connection with his preferential trade proposals:—"We're in for a big fight, and I am convinced that both the future of the Empire and the prosperity of our commerce at home depend upon our waking up to the new conditions created by the accumulations of capital in great protected countries."

STATE AND CHURCH IN FRANCE.

London, 15th June.

A profound sensation has been caused throughout France by the action of the special commission of the Chamber of Deputies which was appointed to enquire into the relations of Church and State. By 17 votes to 16 the commission adopted the principle of separation. The Radical leader, M. Clemenceau, has challenged the Premier, M. Combes, to declare his policy.

INOCULATION IN THE PUNJAB.

We stated lately, says the Pioneer, that statistics were being prepared showing the incidence of plague among the inoculated and non-inoculated in the Punjab during the past cold weather. These statistics are now before us, and it must be admitted they are remarkable, though their accuracy is not above question in view of the fact that they are gathered from native subordinate sources. Altogether twenty-three districts in the Province were involved in the epidemic, and the total population of the infected villages was 5,157,380. From October to May, both months inclusive, 314,829 plague cases with 189,409 deaths were reported. Altogether 481,142 inoculations were carried out, and among inoculated persons 5,052 plague cases with 1,233 deaths occurred. Now the notable result yielded by the examination of these figures is that among the non-inoculated, one man in every 15 contracted plague, whereas among the inoculated only one man in every 95 took the disease. Moreover, the incidence of deaths was 59 per cent. among the non-inoculated, it was only 24 per cent. It has to be recognized, however, that these figures are not by themselves necessarily conclusive. Even supposing them to be substantially accurate, before the evidence can be regarded as proof a further statistical examination, village by village, is necessary, and for that the figures before us furnish no material. In the absence of the requisite details showing the contrary, it is at any rate conceivable that in the particular village to which the 481,142 inoculations were confined, the plague incidence may not have been greater among non-inoculated than among inoculated. The statements before us clearly show that whereas plague overspread twenty-three districts, inoculation was limited to fourteen districts. What ought now to be shown in a separate statistical table is the incidence of plague in inoculated and non-inoculated, district by district, in the fourteen districts where inoculation was carried on.

CHINA'S CURRENCY.

SIR ROBERT HALL'S SUGGESTION.

(Continued.)

As soon as it has been decided what coins are to be struck, proper regulations should be made with regard to the mint to be established. If too many branch mints be allowed it is to be apprehended that the money may not be of uniform weight or fineness, and so confusion may be caused such as is now prevalent in this Empire and thus create trouble and obstruction to the reforms suggested may arise. The best way would be to select one central spot for the construction of a principal Mint which shall coin all the currency that may be needed by the provincial governments. With the exception of this principal Mint no other mints shall be allowed to be established. All the minting machinery now in use in the various provinces should be without reserve sent to the principal Mint in question so that there may be no waste of the money expended upon it. Besides the native workmen to be employed in this Mint should also be engaged certain foreign experts, namely, one superintendent, one examiner of silver, one head moulder, and one accountant, each having his special department of work. The one-tael and five-mace silver coins that are to be struck should be made of nine-tenths silver and one-tenth copper; the two-mace-and-a-half and one-mace coins should be made of eight-tenths silver and two-tenths copper. The one-tenth and two-tenths silver balance thus obtained to be utilised as running expenses of the Mint. These coins being thus substantial no one will try to change them. When the Mint has been established it should first begin with the work of coining into money the silver ingots deposited in the provincial treasuries which should be all sent to the Mint to be turned into currency. Should silver bullion be brought to the Mint with the request that it be coined, the foreign examiner of silver should weigh it, and test its fineness. If these should prove satisfactory the money already coined by the Mint shall be paid out in exchange for the silver bullion. Furthermore as to the question whether the Mint shall issue silver notes or prepare silver certificates against the amount of silver coins deposited in its vaults, this is a matter of much importance and requires deliberation and further consultation.

5. After the opening of the Mint, an Imperial decree should be issued prohibiting the circulation of any silver currency within the limits of the Empire other than that struck by the Imperial Mint. A certain limit of time must also be given for the stoppage of circulation, as money of the realm, of all silver notes and silver ingots hitherto passing current as money, and granting permission to the possessor of such silver to take them to the Mint to exchange for the new currency according to weight of silver so brought. It should also be set forth by Imperial decree fixing the exchange value of the new currency, namely, how many taels shall be equivalent to one £ gold, and how many copper cash to the tael. With regard to the important question of making the new currency accepted in other countries the authorities of the Mint shall, after the issuance of an Imperial decree, appoint an officer to take charge of the duty of exchanging certificates issued by the Mint for gold. This officer shall be given a certain number of said certificates and shall be stationed either in China or abroad. Foreign merchants who have firms, businesses, or banks in China must use Chinese currency, and in order to obtain such currency are bound to apply to the above-named officer for these Mint certificates. Moreover in buying these certificates the foreign merchants must pay in accordance with the fixed rate of gold for silver currency as determined by Imperial decree. After complying with these conditions, the foreign merchants may then exchange these certificates at the Mint for the new currency coined by it. The gold paid in exchange for the said Mint certificates may either be first deposited with the officer in question or be used to pay the foreign gold debts due by China, or be struck into Chinese gold coins in the future. Due note should be made of the progress of the scheme for the guidance of all concerned in the future. By acting in the manner indicated above the new currency will be a *fait accompli* and have free circulation and there will be a recognised fixed rate in exchange between gold coins of foreign countries and the new silver currency to the benefit of international trade. This is one way of obtaining a fixed rate of exchange between silver currency and gold which only explained here in a general way, being too important a matter to be confined within the limits of these suggestions, and it will require careful and mature consideration and consultation to avoid mistakes at the beginning of such a great enterprise.

6. If it be indeed desired to obtain a fixed rate in the exchange of silver currency for gold there seems to be no other way of doing so except the adoption of the foregoing suggestions. It will also be necessary to arrive at an understanding with the banks of other countries and work in conjunction with them; but these are matters requiring much deliberation and attention, and should be taken up as the occasion offers. As to the question of whether China should have a Government Bank, this is also a most important matter although it will not affect very much the question of bringing about a fixed rate between the price of silver currency and gold. Therefore the starting of a Government Bank may be left to some later period after the establishment of the present all-important matter. It is not a question which must be started before it. However, the various Powers all have Government Banks and have obtained benefits from their establishment, especially Great Britain. When China therefore has reformed her fiscal system, then it will be of advantage to also establish a Government Bank. There are six objects in

starting a Government Bank: (a) To assist the authorities to collect and take charge of revenue and keep account of it. (b) To enable the collector of revenues to keep account of monies disbursed, etc. (c) To take charge of the National debt and to pay off loans. (d) To take charge of monies deposited by the masses under the same terms and conditions as ordinary mercantile banks. (e) To do the same as other banks in investing government and private funds deposited with it. (f) To transmit for the government all funds needed in the provinces and that should be sent abroad. The above six clauses are the basis of a bank's existence. There is also a further important matter to consider in such an institution, and that is the necessity of appointing as few officials as possible to such a Bank in order not to interfere with the commercial nature of the place. Such a Bank having been established, it will have to work in conjunction with the Mint. The Mint may be even made a department of the Bank, if so it would perhaps greatly simplify matters. With regard to the establishment of branch offices or agencies of the Government Bank, they should be started as the need for them arises. Indeed, the present customs Bank in the ports or any substantial financial institution may also be selected to take up the duties of such agencies in the usual manner like other Bank agencies.

The first and most important idea in these suggestions is of course the making of a fixed rate in the exchange of silver currency and gold. The next idea refers to the extension of the first on the understanding that the first idea has been made a *fait accompli*. Should it be determined to put into practice these suggestions, there are yet details connected with them which may be entered upon as each question arises.

JOINT STOCK SHARES.

Messrs. Vernon & Smyth say in their weekly share report, dated Hongkong, 10th July.—Our market has continued dull and depressed throughout the past week, and only a small volume of business has been transacted.

BANKS.—Hongkong and Shanghai have receded to \$89 at which rate there are probable sellers. London has advanced to £63. 10s. Nations are unchanged with buyers at \$28.

MARINE INSURANCE.—Unions are still being obtained at \$500. China Traders have been booked at \$500. China Traders have been booked at \$500. China Traders have been booked at \$500.

INSURANCE.—Hongkong and Shanghai are quiet at \$330. China has been booked at \$85 and are in further request.

SHIPPING.—Hongkong, Canton and Macao have been taken off the market at \$38 and \$38. Indo-China are wanted at \$97 ex the dividend of 10s. per share at \$2. 18s. — \$5,928 for 1902 paid locally by the 7th instalment. China and Manchu continue on offer at \$25 (old) and \$20 (new). Douglases have been disposed of at \$40 and \$40, and are in further request at the former rate. Star Ferries have advanced to \$27 (old) and \$17 (new). Shell Transports so d at £1. 5s. 6d. and can still be obtained at that figure.

REFINERIES.—China Sugars have dropped to \$100 with sales and further sellers. Luzons are unchanged with small buyers at \$24. **MINEING.**—Panama have been booked at \$2. 18s. and \$2. 18s. — \$5,928 for 1902 paid locally by the 7th instalment. China and Manchu continue on offer at \$25 (old) and \$20 (new). Douglases have been disposed of at \$40 and \$40, and are in further request at the former rate. Star Ferries have advanced to \$27 (old) and \$17 (new). Shell Transports so d at £1. 5s. 6d. and can still be obtained at that figure.

DOCKS, WHARVES AND GODOWNS.—Hongkong and Wharves Docks have been booked at \$216. \$215s. and \$215. Hongkong, and Kowloon Wharves sold at \$88 at which more shares can be placed. New Amoy Docks continue neglected at \$40. Farmanah after dropping to \$170 are in some request at \$17. 17s. **LANDS, HOTELS AND BUILDINGS.**—Hongkong lands have declined to \$180, at which there are small buyers. Kowloon Lands can be placed at \$372 and West Point at \$52. Humphreys Estates are wanted at \$12. Hongkong Hotels have sold at \$153 and \$152, and more shares can be obtained at the latter rate. Orientals are unchanged with buyers at \$40.

COTTON MILLS.—Hongkong Cottons are slightly firmer with buyers at \$14s. Quotations for the northern cottons are unchanged. **MISCELLANEOUS.**—Green Island Cement sold and have further sellers at \$24. Electricity has been placed at \$333 and (new) at \$75. Iron can be placed at the improved rate of \$245. Steam Water Boats are wanted at \$14. 10s. and Bell's Asbestos at \$6. China Providents sold at \$9. 80s. and \$9. 75s. and more shares are obtainable at the latter rate.

MEMOS.—Hongkong Electric Co., Ltd., ordinary yearly meeting to-morrow the 11th instant. China Light and Power Co., Ltd., extraordinary general meeting on the 18th instant. Tobacco Planting Co., Ltd., ordinary yearly meeting on the 14th instant. Canton Land Co., Ltd., ordinary yearly meeting on the 18th instant.

CHURCH SERVICES.

S. JOHN'S CATHEDRAL.

12th July: 5th Sunday after Trinity.
Holy Communion (7.30 a.m.)
Matins (11 a.m.)
Responses, Psalms, Venite, Burrows; Psalms, Jones and Canidie; Te Deum, R. Smart in C; Benedictus, Lomen in G (25th M); Anthem, "The Salvation of the Righteous," Vincent; Hymn, 229; Offertory Hymn, 226.
Evensong (6.45 p.m.)
Responses, Psalms, Garrett, Tomlinson and Wesley; Magnificat, Cooke in G (13th M); Nunc Dimittis, Weldon in G minor (16th M); Hymns, 218, 267, and 31; Vesper Hymn, Ward (No. 1).

S. PETER'S CHURCH.

Queen's Road West.
Holy Communion (7.30 a.m.)
Matins (11 a.m.)
Hymn, 459; Venite, Battishill; Te Deum, Russell, Benedictus, Turle; Hymns, 616, 418, and 292.
Evensong (6.30 p.m.)
1st Hymn, 346; Magnificat, Goss; Nunc Dimittis, Gainer; Hymns, 420, 596, and 623.

The Church launch *Dayspring* will call on ships carrying white crews between 9.15 and 10.30 a.m. and between 5.15 and 6 p.m. (Kowloon Police Pier 10.30 and 9); to bring friends ashore to the service, returning afterwards. The *Aurora* Penant is the call flag. All the stings are free and unappropriated. Books provided. Strangers welcome. Sunday School 10-10.45 a.m.

PHOTOGRAPHIC

PLATES, PAPERS AND CHEMICALS

EASTMAN'S KODAKS, FILMS AND ACCESSORIES.

DEVELOPING AND PRINTING UNDERTAKEN

A. CHEE & CO.,

17A, QUEEN'S ROAD, HONGKONG.

[39]

JOURNEYS IN MONGOLIA.

At a meeting of the Royal Geographical Society on the 8th ult. a lecture was delivered by Mr. C. W. Campbell, C.M.G., on "Journeys in Mongolia." Colonel G. E. Church (vice-president) was in the chair, and briefly introduced Mr. Campbell, of the Chinese Consular Service, who accompanied the first relief expedition as chief interpreter to Sir Edward Seymour, and was subsequently severely wounded in the siege of Tientsin. The lecturer said that Mongolia had not received much attention from Englishmen. It had little or no charm for the tourist; no scenery, no port. Mongol life was simple and not beautiful, and the few objects of interest were archaeological relics, unattractive in form and not easily accessible. He proceeded to describe his journey in the summer of 1902 from Peking to Kalgan by way of the Chahar country, the Dali Nor region, East Hechi and Uchimechin, the Khalkha river, Bar Nor, and the Korum Valley to Urga. Urga is the religious and administrative centre of North and East Mongolia, and in speaking of it the lecturer gave some interesting particulars concerning the "Bogdo." He is the pontiff of the Lamaistic Church in North Mongolia, is popularly venerated as the third in importance of the great avatars, or "living gods," coming after the Dalai Lama of Lhasa and the Panchen Lama of Tashilumpo, and occupies a political position in the Mongol world analogous to that of the Popes of medieval Christendom. The ecclesiastical title is "Chaptan Damba Khutuktu," which was originally conferred by the Dalai Lama of Tibet in A.D. 1653 on a son of the Tushetu Khan. This prince, the first "Bogdo," was the 8th of Mongol Lamas, and is known in Mongol history as Uder Gugen. Under his advice the Khalkha tribes gravitated to China rather than to Russia, in 168, when the attacks of the Kalmauks under Galdan threatened their existence. He is the "Grand Lama Houtoukton," who figures so largely in Gerbilson's description of the assembly of the Khalkha princes held by Karghal at Dolon-nor in 1691. Ever since his death, in 1723, the Urga pontiffs have come from Tibet, and the present Bogdo, the eighth "incarnation" living in Mongolia, is the son of a steward in the Court of the Dalai Lama of Lhasa. He was born in 1870, and was invested and brought to Urga when a child of four. His education does not seem to have fitted him to fill the position of a living deity with dignity or wisdom, and since he passed from tutelage the demands of his court on the purses of the Khalkhas have become a burdensome tax. The lecturer was a trifle surprised to learn that he was married, and openly appeared at festivals with his wife and child. Devout Mongols who were asked to explain this mode of life, singular in the head of a celibate Church, asserted that it was a subjective hallucination only apparent to the unfaithful. But there was a large proportion of "unfaithful" Mongols, and amongst them it was a common opinion that the present Bogdo would be the last of his line. The lecturer described his visit to Kentei, the holiest of the many holy mountains in Mongolia. On the summit is an oval tumulus, 250 yards long east and west and 200 yards north and south. This is probably the largest tumulus in Mongolia, and it is a conjecture of Mr. von Grot, which the lecturer thought was entitled to attention, that this is the veritable tomb of Jinghis. Mr. Campbell also visited the tomb of Tanyukuk, about 30 miles south of Urga. Mme. Klementz, the intrepid wife of the well-known Siberian archaeologist, stumbled across it in her botanical excursions, and fortunately was alive to the importance of the old Turkish inscriptions covering two upright, rudely squared stones. These had been deciphered by Radlov, and the history of Tanyukuk, an old Turkish hero, who flourished in the seventh century, had been pieced together from Chinese sources by Professor Hirth. On September 29 of last year a hole had been dug recently in the tomb enclosure, and the brick-work, which evidently protected the sepulchre, exposed. For superstitious reasons, Mongols, as a rule, were the last persons to commit this sort of vandalism, and it was Mr. Campbell's impression that foreign influence might be responsible in this instance. In any case, it was altogether desirable that some intelligent supervision of this almost unique monument should be instituted to put a stop to further demolition by unskilled and unscientific persons.

A London working man, on a very wet day, was allowed to stand beside the bus conductor in the hope that some passenger would soon disembark and so provide him with a seat. Mile after mile they travelled, and he was by this time soaked, yet no one moved; and just as they were reaching the terminus he put his seat inside the door and asked plaintively, "Ain't any of yer got any bloom'n' ones?" This reminds me of the old story about George Grossmith. On one of his journeys he got into the Scotch express at London and the carriage contained two or three passengers who had filled up the rest of the sitting space in the seats with their personal baggage. George put his bag in and the rack and stood patiently for some minutes. At length one of the passengers began grumblingly to make room. George leant over and in his most gentle tones said, "Pray don't trouble, I'm getting out at Edinburgh."

WORSHIPPING THE SUN—AND MARIE CORELLI!

"It sounds strange in these days of Christianity to hear of an European worshipping the sun as his God, but New Britain, a German possession in the Bismarck Archipelago, can boast of having a true and sincere sun-worshipper. The worshipper in question, Herr August Englehardt, hails from Bavaria, and is of considerable attainments, and an University man. About seven months ago (writes our New Britain correspondent, under date April 16) he arrived in New Britain, and purchased an island, where he has settled down in undisputed worship of his God, the sun. His mode of life is rather startling to a twentieth century being, and brands him as a religious enthusiast of the most extreme tendencies. He wears absolutely no clothes, but struts about his little island a veritable Robinson Crusoe; his only food is the kernel of the coconut, whilst the milk of the young nut supplies him with drink. He seldom uses the shelter of a house, but lives during the day under the burning rays of the sun, and at night the white and of the beach forms his couch. His hair is long, and falls below his shoulders, giving him a somewhat De Rongmont appearance. His skin, from constant exposure to the sun, is almost as dark as a Fijian, and he is regarded by the natives of his island with a very friendly eye. The above is from an Australian paper, which goes on to state that the sun-worshipper's chief occupation is reading; and he has a most extensive library of some 2,000 volumes, most of them relating to the sun or ancient histories. His novels are confined to Marie Corelli! He contends that mankind has degenerated by luxurious living, thereby shortening their span of life on the earth. His creed is that man is a creation of the sun, and will eventually return to the sun. In spite of his rigorous mode of life he looks strong and well, and is confident of proving to the world that his creed should be the creed of the world. He is willing to receive disciples, and hopes to form a settlement on his island of sun worshippers. We would suggest that all worshippers of Marie Corelli be sent to join him also.

A LION'S GLASS EYE.

A New York despatch says:—Four oculists and a score of wild-animal trainers tried to-day to fit out one of Bostock's Big African lions with a glass eye. The lion is 9 years old and weighs 700 pounds. He lost his eye in a fight with some other lions last winter in Richmond, Va. The animal was secured with chains and ropes and bound tightly up against the bars of his cage. A looped rope around his upper jaw made him completely helpless. Then the oculist produced the biggest of the half-dozen eyes which he had prepared. It was 2½ inches in diameter. Two attendants pulled the eyelids apart and the oculist made a surreptitious jab between the bars for the lion's eye. The lion quivered, the oculist jumped and dropped the eye. It went under the lion's paws, and there was ten minutes of ingenious fishing with wires and prods before it was recovered. A second attempt to put the eye in the socket was successful. It slipped in easily; the lion grunted, but didn't move. The ropes and chains were cautiously removed one by one. As the last one fell off the lion roared over and over and roared. When he got up the glass eye had turned and was at a sharp angle with the lion's nose. The lion roared tremendously and shook himself. As he did so the eye dropped out. He came down on it with his forepaws in a way that utterly ruined it. The lion will have a bigger eye put in next week, and it will probably stay in place.



TELEPHONE No. 135.

OUR SPECIAL BLEND

OF

SCOTCH WHISKY

18

"CLUB"

AT

Per Doz. \$35

We have older and more expensive Whiskies

but we have no better VALUE than

"CLUB."

H. PRICE & CO.

12, QUEEN'S ROAD.

[41]

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

M. MATTHEW.

PRIVATE BOARD AND RESIDENCE.

14, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL
(Entrance by Zetland Street),
Opposite Messrs. Kelly & Walsh, Bookellers.
Hongkong, 11th July, 1903. [1987]
HONGKONG RIFLE ASSOCIATION.

THE COMPETITION TO-DAY
(SATURDAY), the 11th instant, will be
for LONG RANGE CUP and SPOONS,
commencing at 3 p.m. Ranges: 700 and 800
yards. 10 shots and a sighter at each Range.
Weather permitting.
M. S. NORTHCOTE,
Hon. Secretary.
Hongkong, 11th July, 1903. [110]

GODOWN TO LET.

NO. 155, PRINCE EAST, Spacious Two-
storied Godown. Suitable for Yarn or
Cables.
Apply to—
THE HONGKONG LAND INVEST-
MENT & AGENCY CO., LD.
Hongkong, 11th July, 1903. [1988]

ALTERATION.

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP COMPANY,
LIMITED.

FOR SWATOW. AMOY AND TAMSUI.
THE Company's Steamship

"HAIMUN,"
Captain Mutton, will be despatched for the
above ports TO-DAY, the 11th inst., at Noon.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
DOUGLAS LARRAIK & CO.,
General Managers.
Hongkong, 10th July, 1903. [1983]

EASTERN AND AUSTRALIAN STEAM-
SHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

FOR KOBE.

THE Steamship

"AUSTRALIAN,"
Captain McArthur, will be despatched as above
TO-MORROW, the 12th inst., at DAYLIGHT.
This well-known Steamer is specially fitted
for Passengers, and has a Refrigerating Cham-
ber, which ensures the supply of Fresh Provi-
sions, Ice, &c., throughout the voyage.
The Steamer is installed throughout with the
Electric Light.
A Stewardess and a duly qualified Surgeon
are carried.
N.B.—To ensure the additional comfort of
passengers the Steamer of the Company have
electric fans fitted in staterooms.
For Passage, apply to
GIBB, LIVINGSTON & CO.,
Agents.
Hongkong, 10th July, 1903. [1985]

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP COMPANY,
LIMITED.

FOR SWATOW.

THE Company's Steamship

"HAICHING,"
Captain Passmore, will be despatched for the
above port TO-MORROW, the 12th inst., at
9 A.M.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
DOUGLAS LARRAIK & CO.,
General Managers.
Hongkong, 10th July, 1903. [1984]



AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVI-
GATION COMPANY.

STEAM TO SHANGHAI AND KOBE.
THE Company's Steamship

"MARQUIS BAQUEHEM,"
Captain Raschich, will leave for the above
places on SATURDAY, the 11th inst., P.M.
This Steamer has special accommodation for
Passengers, Electric Light and carries a Doctor.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
SANDER, WIELE & CO.,
Agents.
Princes Buildings.
Hongkong, 11th July, 1903. [3]

PORTLAND AND ASIATIC STEAM-
SHIP COMPANY.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

STEAMSHIP "INDRAVELLI,"
FROM PORTLAND (OR), YOKOHAMA,
KOBE, AND MOJI.

THE above Steamer having arrived, Con-
signees of Cargo are hereby requested
to send in their Bills of Lading for counter-
signature and to take immediate delivery of
their Goods from alongside.
Cargo impeding the discharge of the Vessel
will be landed and stored at Consignees' risk
and expense.
No Fire Insurance will be effected by me in
any case whatever.
ALLAN CAMERON,
General Agent.
Hongkong, 10th July, 1903. [14]

THE HONGKONG WEEKLY PRESS will
be ready on Monday, and will contain—
Leading Articles—
The Situation in China.
Japan and Russia.
The New Admiralty Dock.
Canton's Trade in 1902.
South Africa and Chinese Labour.
First Mail and Passenger Services.
Hongkong Legislative Council.
Japan and Russia.
The New Admiralty Dock.
China's Currency.
Robberies in Hongkong.
The "Summer" Disaster.
Canton.
Foo how.
Correspondence.
Supreme Court.
Bribery Charge at Police Court.
Royal Hongkong Golf Club.
Water Polo.
Hongkong and Port News.
Subscription, \$12 per Annum, payable in
advance; postage, 50.
Extra copies 30 cents each, Cash.
(Copies can be posted from the Office to
addresses sent; including postage 34 cents each,
or \$1 for three copies, Cash.)
Hongkong, 11th July, 1903.

NEW ADVERTISEMENT

"BEN" LINE OF STEAMERS.

FOR LONDON VIA SUEZ CANAL.

THE Steamship

"BENEDI,"

Captain D. Clark, will be despatched as above
on or about the 30th inst.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
GIBB, LIVINGSTON & CO.,
Agents.
Hongkong, 11th July, 1903. [1936]

AUCTIONS

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions
from the OFFICIAL ADMINISTRATOR,
to Sell by Public Auction for account of the
Estate of the late CONSUL-GENERAL FOR
Peru,
TO-DAY (SATURDAY),
the 11th July, 1903, at 11 A.M., at their
SALES ROOMS, No. 8, Des Vaux Road,
Corner of Teo House Street,
SUNDRY HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE,
Comprising—
DOUBLE BRASS BEDSTEAD with
WIRE and RATTAN MATTRESSES.
TEAKWOOD WARDROBES with
BEVELED GLASS, SIDEBORD, SILK
TAPESTRY-COVERED DRAWING-
ROOM SUITE, TABLES, RATTAN
SOFA and CHAIRS, &c., &c.
TERMS—As usual.
HUGHES & HOUGH,
Government Auctioneers.
Hongkong, 9th July, 1903. [1969]

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions
to Sell by Public Auction,
on
WEDNESDAY,
the 15th July, 1903, commencing at 11 A.M.,
at the Godowns No. 4 & 8, CROSS LANE,
Wanchai,
A LARGE AND VARIED ASSORTMENT
OF MACHINERY,
Including—
MARINE ENGINES, BOILERS,
LATHES, SLOTTING and DRILLING
MACHINES, &c.
(Further Particulars from Catalogue, now
ready).
On View from 6th July.
TERMS—Cash on delivery.
GEO. P. LAMBERT,
Auctioneer.
Hongkong, 25th June, 1903. [1923]

INTERNATIONAL HAIR-DRESSING

SALON.

THE Undersigned has purchased the above
business, and will henceforth carry on
same on his account.
HAIR CUTTING, SHAVING, &c., executed
at reasonable rates by experienced hairdressers.
Boots, Shoes, Manila Cigars and Cigarettes
in sale at very moderate prices. Shortly
expected a large consignment of Best Perfumery
and Toilet. Requisites from London, Paris and
America which will be offered on sale at very
cheap prices.
V. ATIENZA.
Hongkong, 9th July, 1903. [1967]

FOR SALE.

THE Composite Steam Launch "LILY,"
property of the P. & O. S. N. Co. Built
by the Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Co., Ltd.
For Particulars, apply to Mr. D. MAC-
DONALD, 13, Boscawenfield Arcade.
E. A. HEWITT,
Capt. P. & O. S. N. Co.
Hongkong, 1st July, 1903. [1886]

DOCTOR, with highest London Degrees,

would give his services free as SHIP'S
DOCTOR for passage home, from Hongkong,
via America, to England.
Reply—
DOCTOR,
Care of Daily Press Office.
Hongkong, 6th July, 1903. [1937]

APPOINTMENT VACANT.

THE services of an ENGLISH LADY
as Second Mistress, Kowloon School, will
be required from October next. Candidates
should apply to undersigned.
EDWARD A. IRVING,
Inspector of Schools.
Hongkong, 10th July, 1903. [19-2]

WANTED.

A RESIDENCE of SIX ROOMS or more
in healthy district or Kowloon.
Apply to—
H. H.,
Care of Daily Press Office.
Hongkong, 8th July, 1903. [1956]

SITUATION WANTED.

ENGLISH GENTLEMAN at present in
Government Service seeks position of
confidence as Secretary or Adviser to Minister
or high Official. Has travelled much. Speaks
several European languages. Highest possible
references.
Apply in first instance to—
"UBIQUE,"
Care of W. Watson & Co., Bankers, Bombay.
Hongkong, 1st July, 1903. [1884]

WANTED LESSONS.

A GENTLEMAN on the Peak wishes to
take FENCING Lessons.
Apply to—
P. L.,
Care of Daily Press Office.
Hongkong, 6th July, 1903. [1935]

WANTED.

A BRITISH TEACHER for a Private
School in the Colony.
Apply to—
M. M.,
Care of Daily Press Office.
Hongkong, 9th July, 1903. [1963]

WANTED.

HOUSE or THREE ROOMS, Furnished
or Unfurnished.
Apply—
OMRAH,
Care of Daily Press Office.
Hongkong, 6th July, 1903. [1936]

WANTED TO LEASE.

A FURNISHED HOUSE, well located,
with Three or Four Bedrooms. Will
take for six or eight months from August 1st
or 15th.
Reply to—
P. O. 171.
Hongkong, 7th July, 1903. [1915]

PUBLIC COMPANIES

THE HONGKONG ELECTRIC

COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the
FOURTEENTH ORDINARY
MEETING of the SHARE-
HOLDERS will be held at the COMPANY'S
OFFICES, No. 4, Queen's Buildings, THIS
DAY (SATURDAY), the 11th JULY, at
12.30 P.M. for the purpose of presenting the
Report of the Directors, together with a
Statement of Accounts for 30th April, 1903,
and electing Directors and Auditors.
The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company
will be CLOSED from the 27th June to the
11th July, both days inclusive.
By order of the Board of Directors,
GIBB, LIVINGSTON & CO.,
Agents.
Hongkong, 11th July, 1903. [1782]

THE CHINA LIGHT AND POWER

COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an
EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL
MEETING of the CHINA LIGHT AND
POWER COMPANY, LIMITED, will be
held at the COMPANY'S OFFICES, No. 14,
Des Vaux Road Central, Victoria, Hongkong,
on MONDAY, the 13th day of JULY, at 11
in the forenoon, when the subject of Resolu-
tions which were passed at a meeting held on
27th June, 1903, will be submitted for confirma-
tion as Special Resolutions—
1. "That the capital of the Company be
reduced from \$300,000 (divided into
15,000 shares of \$20 each) to \$150,000
(divided into 15,000 shares of \$10 each)
and that such reduction be effected by
canceling the nominal amount of all the
shares in the Company's capital from
\$20 to \$10 per share."
2. "That after such reduction the capital of
the Company be increased from \$150,000
(divided into 15,000 shares of \$10 each)
to \$300,000 (divided into 30,000 shares
of \$10 each) by the creation of 15,000
new shares of \$10 each to be offered and
if accepted to be allotted to the present
shareholders of the Company in the
ratio and proportion of one new share
for every old share in the Company held
by the respective shareholders thereof."
3. "That in consideration of the guarantee
and undertaking now given by Messrs.
Shewan, Tomes & Co. (the General
Managers of the Company) and testifi-
ed by their signature hereto (and to be
further testified by the execution by the
said Shewan, Tomes & Co. of a separate
instrument of guarantee to be executed
contemporaneously with the Debenture
Trust Deed) and of Mortgage hereinafter
referred to and to be held by the Trustees
thereof to be appointed as hereinafter
mentioned that the dividend for the
years 1903, 1904 and 1905 in respect of
the new shares referred to in the
second of the preceding resolutions
shall not fall below the rate of 6 per
centum per annum in each and
every one of the said three years the
said Shewan, Tomes & Co. as such General
Managers as aforesaid be and they here-
by are authorized to issue Debentures to
the amount of not more than \$200,000 on
the property of the Company to be secured
by a duly executed Mortgage thereof by
the Company to such persons as Trustees
for and on behalf of the Debenture holders
as the said Shewan, Tomes & Co. may by
writing under their hand appoint. The
said Debentures to be issued in the
shape of Bonds for \$1,000 each.
The said Debenture holders' option re-
sulting from the said Debentures shall be
exercised by the said Shewan, Tomes & Co.
in such manner as they may think fit, but
so that the aggregate amount in value of such Debentures
taken together shall not exceed the sum of
\$200,000. The Bonds for and in
respect of the said Debentures may be
issued at a discount not exceeding 25
per cent. on the face value thereof but
so that the holders respectively of such
Debentures shall not be entitled to be
repaid more than the face value thereof.
The said Debentures shall bear interest at
the rate of 6 per cent. per annum to be
computed from the date of actual issue
to the respective holders thereof and to
be repayable within 5 years from and
after the date of such actual issue in
manner following that is to say No por-
tion of the amount paid in respect of
any of such Debentures shall be
repayable during the first three years
following the date of the actual issue thereof
but upon the expiration of such period
of three years there shall be repaid in
respect of each Debenture to each and
every holder thereof
(a) "One quarter of the amount paid in
respect thereof within six calendar
months following the expiration of the
said period of three years";
(b) "One quarter of the amount paid in
respect thereof within twelve calendar
months following the expiration of the
said period of three years";
(c) "One quarter of the amount paid in
respect thereof within eighteen calen-
dar months following the expiration of the
said period of three years";
(d) "One quarter of the amount paid in
respect thereof within twenty-four
calendar months following the expira-
tion of the said period of three years."
SHEWAN, TOMES & CO.,
General Managers.
Hongkong, 27th June, 1903. [1856]

TERRAU PLANTING COMPANY,

LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the
SEVENTH GENERAL MEETING
of SHAREHOLDERS in the above Company
will be held in the COMPANY'S OFFICES,
No. 4, Queen's Road Central, on THURSDAY,
14th JULY, 1903, at Noon, for the
purpose of receiving the Report of the General
Managers together with a Statement of
Accounts for the year ending 30th April, 1903.
The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company
will be CLOSED from the 7th to the 21st
July, inclusive.
JOHN D. HUMPHREYS & SON,
General Managers.
Hongkong, 1st July, 1903. [1294]

THE CANTON LAND COMPANY,

LIMITED.

THE FIFTH ORDINARY GENERAL
MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS in the
above Company will be held in the COMPANY'S
OFFICE, No. 14, Des Vaux Road, Hongkong,
on SATURDAY, the 11th JULY, 1903, at 11
A.M., for the purpose of receiving a Statement
of Accounts and the Report of the General
Managers for the year ending 30th June, 1903.
The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company
will be CLOSED from the 15th to the 18th
JULY, 1903, both days inclusive.
SHEWAN, TOMES & CO.,
General Managers.
Hongkong, 9th July, 1903. [1963]

ENTERTAINMENTS

PROMENADE CONCERT.

A GRAND PROMENADE CONCERT
will be held on the VOLUNTARY
PARADE GROUND, TO-DAY (SATUR-
DAY), the 11th JULY, 1903, commencing at 9 P.M.
Admission—Reserved seats, 5s; remainder,
3s; Sailors, Soldiers, and Volunteers in
uniform, 50 cents a.
Hongkong, 4th July, 1903. [1924]

EUROPEAN AND JAPANESE

WRESTLING.

FIRST-CLASS WRESTLING bouts in
European and Japanese styles take
place at PRAY CENTRAL (opposite Central
Market), at 8 P.M. daily, and until further notice.
Challenges accepted.
Prices:—1st Class, 2s; 2nd, 1s; 3rd, 50 cents.
S. NARUMI.
Hongkong, 26th June, 1903. [1946]

NOTICES OF FIRMS

CHINA COMMERCIAL STEAMSHIP

COMPANY, LIMITED.

THE OFFICES of the above Company have
been OPENED at No. 35, QUEEN'S
ROAD CENTRAL, 2ND FLOOR.
Hongkong, 21st March, 1903. 924

CHINESE AMERICAN COMMERCIAL

COMPANY,

司公限有船輪華中

IMPORTERS, EXPORTERS AND
MANUFACTURERS.

THIS Company's Offices are Established at
Nos. 20 and 21, CONNAUGHT ROAD
opposite Douglas Pier,
Hongkong, 1st May, 1903. [1321]

HONGKONG JOCKEY CLUB.

MEETING of Members intending to
Subscribe for GRIFFINS for the next
Race Meeting will be held in the HONGKONG
HOTEL, on THURSDAY next, the 16th
JULY, instant, at 4.30 P.M.
Every intending Subscriber is requested to
be present.
By Order,
T. F. HOUGH,
Clerk of the Course.
Hongkong, 9th July, 1903. [1970]

THE WANCHAI STORING COMPANY.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the
Connection and Interest of MESSRS.
SHEWAN, TOMES & CO. as Agents for the
Wanchai Storing Company Cesses and Deter-
mines as from this date.
SHEWAN, TOMES & CO.
Hongkong, 9th July, 1903. [1978]

NOTICE.

WANG HING,
JEWELLER,
has REMOVED to No. 14, QUEEN'S ROAD
CENTRAL (opposite Messrs. KELLY and
WALSH) and has also kept his old Shop as a
Branch Establishment, named WANG HING
& CO.
Hongkong, 23rd March, 1903. [472]

EXCURSIONS TO MACAO.

THE fast and commodious Steamship
"WING CHAI,"
will leave her Wharf, opposite Central Market,
EVERY SUNDAY (during the Summer
months) at 8.30 A.M., returning at 8 P.M., or
later.
FARE:—Return Ticket, including Tiffin and
Dinner (either on board or at Macao Hotel) 35.
A matched for sea bathing, both for Ladies
and Gentlemen, is provided, and bathing
clothes, &c., provided at a reasonable rate.
SAM WANG & CO., LD.,
Hongkong, 30th June, 1903. [1736]

CHEONG SHING.

GENERAL EXPORTERS.

DEALERS IN
JEWELLERY, DIAMONDS, PEARLS,
PRECIOUS STONES, SILKS, IVORY
WARES, EMBROIDERIES and
CHINESE CURIOS.
Wholesale and Retail. Prices very moderate.
No. 39, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL
(Opposite Messrs. C. J. GAUPP & CO.)
Hongkong, 16th May, 1903.

PROTECT YOUR

OWN OLD AGE

You by securing for yourself a
guaranteed income for LIFE.
DON'T Protection for your family
HAVE too if you die.
TO DIE The Continuous Instalment
TO WIN Endowment accomplishes
both.

THE EQUITABLE.

(HENRY B. HYDE, Founder.
1848) F. KIENE, Manager.

IMPERIAL BANK OF CHINA.

ESTABLISHED BY IMPERIAL DECREE OF THE
12TH NOVEMBER, 1896.
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL, Shanghai Tls. 5,600,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL " " 2,500,000

HEAD OFFICE—SHANGHAI.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:
Canton, Hankow, Peking,
Chefoo, Chungking, Penang,
Chungking, Singapore
(Tientsin).

The Bank purchases and receives for col-
lection Bills of Exchange drawn on the above
places, and sells Drafts and Telegraphic Trans-
fers payable at its Branches and Agencies.

HONGKONG BRANCH.

Advances made on all good securities. Bills
Discounted.
INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS
At 2 1/2 per annum on Current Account daily
balances.
3 1/2 per annum on Fixed Deposits for 3 months.
4 1/2 " " " " 6 " "
5 1/2 " " " " 12 " "
E. W. BUTTER,
Manager.
Hongkong, 1st January, 1901. [123]

FANKS

RUSSOCHINESE BANK.

ORGANISED UNDER IMPERIAL DECREE OF
10TH DECEMBER, 1895.

CAPITAL.....Roubles 15,000,000
CAPITAL contributed by CHINESE
GOVERNMENT.....5,000,000 Kouping Taels.
(EQUIVALENT TO.....£2,150,000 Sigs.)

RESERVE FUND.....£185,000
SPECIAL RESERVES.....£130,000

HEAD OFFICE—ST. PETERSBURG.

BRANCHES IN RUSSIA, SIBERIA, MAN-
CHURIA, SHANGHAI, HANKOW,
TIENTSIN, PEKING, PORT
ARTHUR, NEWCHANG, YOKO-
HAMA, KOBE, NAGASAKI, also in
PARIS, &c., &c.

BANKERS:
LONDON—Glyn, Mills, Currie & Co.
PARIS—Comptoir National d'Escompte de
Paris. Banque de Paris et des Pays Bas.
BERLIN—Mendelssohn & Co.
HAMBURG—M. M. Warburg & Co.
VIENNA—K. K. Priv. Oesterr. Credit
Anstalt für Handel Gewerbe.
AMSTERDAM—Lippmann, Rosenthal & Co.

LETTERS OF CREDIT issued; available
all over the world.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE purchased and
DRAFTS issued on all Branches of the Bank,
and on the principal cities of the world, by their
Representatives in Hongkong.

THE BANK OF SOUTH CHINA.

TEMPORARY OFFICES.

(WHILE NEW OFFICES ARE BEING BUILT)

VICTORIA HOTEL BUILDINGS,
Teo House Street.
Hongkong, 30th March, 1903. [106]

THE BANK OF TAIWAN (FORMOSA),

LIMITED.

(INCORPORATED BY SPECIAL IMPERIAL
CHARTER.)
AUTHORISED CAPITAL.....Yen 5,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL....." 2,500,000

HEAD OFFICE: TAIPEI, FORMOSA.
HONGKONG OFFICE: 4, QUEEN'S ROAD
(Facing Duddell Street).
BRANCHES:—AMOI, KOBE, TAINAN.

HONGKONG—INTEREST ALLOWED.
On current account at the rate of 2 per cent. per
annum on the daily balance.
On fixed deposits for 12 months 5 per cent. Annam
" " " " 3 " " " "
" " " " 6 " " " "
" " " " 9 " " " "
" " " " 12 " " " "
S. SHIGENAGA, Agent.
Hongkong, 2nd February, 1903. [1324]

INTERNATIONAL BANKING

CORPORATION.

HEAD OFFICE—NEW YORK.
FISCAL AGENTS FOR THE UNITED STATES OF
AMERICA IN CHINA AND THE
PHILIPPINE ISLANDS.

Capital paid in, Gold \$4,000,000 £820,000
Surplus (Reserve) Gold \$4,000,000 £820,000
Total.....Gold \$8,000,000 £1,640,000
Capital & Surplus authorized, Gold \$10,000,000
=£2,053,000.

LONDON BANKERS:
THE NATIONAL PROVINCIAL BANK OF
ENGLAND, LIMITED.
THE UNION OF LONDON AND SMITH'S
BANK, LIMITED.

The Corporation buys and sells Bills of
Exchange, issues Letters of Credit and carries
on every description of Banking and Exchange
business. Money received on Current Deposit
Account at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on
the daily balances, and on Fixed Deposit as
follows:
For 12 months, 4 1/2 per annum.
" " " " 3 " " " "
" " " " 6 " " " "
" " " " 9 " " " "
" " " " 12 " " " "
HONGKONG BRANCH
20, DES VEAUX ROAD CENTRAL.
CHARLES E. SCOTT,
Manager.
Hongkong, 23rd May, 1903. [1248]

THE CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA

AUSTRALIA AND CHINA

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER, 19th
MAY, 1853. HEAD OFFICE—LONDON.

CAPITAL PAID-UP.....£290,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHARE-
HOLDERS.....£290,000
RESERVE FUND.....£725,000

INTEREST allowed on Current Account at
the rate of 2 1/2 per annum on the Daily balance.
On Fixed Deposits for 12 months 4 per cent.
" " " " 6 " " " "
" " " " 3 " " " "
" " " " 12 " " " "
T. P. COCHRANE,
Acting Manager.
Hongkong, 18th May, 1903. [112]

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF

INDIA, LIMITED.

HONGKONG
BUSINESS DIRECTORY
BOOKBINDING

"DAILY PRESS" OFFICE.
The only office in China having European
tough workmen. Equal to Home Work
FURNITURE WAREHOUSEMEN

A CHEE & CO., Established 1859.
Every Household Requisite. Depot for
Eastman's Kodak Films and Accessories;
17a, Queen's Road Central.

CHEONG LEE & CO., Furniture Store.
Established over 20 years. Importers and
Exporters. Teakwood Furniture, Black-
wood, Jewellery, &c., highest grade,
best and cheapest. 4, Queen's Road
Central.

JEWELLERS

MAISON LEVY HERMANOS
Diamond Merchants and Watchmakers, 49
Watson's Building, Queen's Road, Also
at Shanghai, Manila, Paris and Tokio

PHOTOGRAPHY

M. MUMBY, JAPANESE ARTIST.
Dramatic and Pictorial Engravings and
also colouring Photos and relief Photos.
Views of China and Manila. Work
done for Amateurs; No. 54, Queen's
Road Central.

PRINTING

"DAILY PRESS" OFFICE
Proofs read by Englishman.
STOREKEEPERS

F. BLACKHEAD & CO.,
Navy Contractors, Sailmakers, Provision
and Coal Merchants, Sole Agents for
Hartman's Ration's Genuine Com-
position Red Head Brand.

BISMARCK & CO.,
Navy Contractors, Ship Chandlers,
Provision and Coal Merchants, Sail-
makers, &c. Fresh Water supplied to
Vessels in the Harbour

KWONG SANG & CO.,
Shipchandlers, Sailmakers, Provisioners,
Coal Merchants, Hardware, Engineers,
Tools, Brass and Iron Merchants,
144, Des Vaux Road.

MOORE & SEYMOUR,
25 and 26, Connaught Road, Praya Central.
Shipchandlers, Sailmakers, Riggers,
Commission Agents, and General
Storekeepers; Sole Agents for
Shippers' Composition ("Green-
land Brand") and Blundell's
Spence & Co's Composition

WATCHMAKERS

DROZ & CO.,
14, Queen's Road Central. Repairs of
Watches and Clocks by competent
European experts at moderate rates

CARBOLINUM-AMENIUS
USED FOR OVER 25 YEARS.



Thoroughly reliable preservative for Wood
and Stone against White Ants, Decay, Fungus
Rot, and Dampness.

LUTGENS, EINSTAMM & CO.
Sole Agents for China.
Hongkong, 1st July, 1902.

PRINTING OF ALL KINDS at the most
moderate prices at
THE "DAILY PRESS" OFFICE.
All proofs are read and all work
superintended by Englishmen. Always
equal and generally superior to that
done anywhere else. Estimates given.

LAMBERT & BUTLER'S
FRONTIER MIXTURE.

A PIPE TOBACCO.

FRONTIER MIXTURE IS A COMBINATION OF THE CHOICEST
TOBACCO GROWN.

A GENTLEMAN'S SMOKE. ASK YOUR DEALER FOR THIS BRAND

TO BE OBTAINED FROM—

MESSRS. KRUSE & CO.
IN 4-LB. AIR-TIGHT TINS.

The only Medicine of the kind awarded a Certificate at the Calcutta Exhibition, 1883-84, open to all Countries

REGISTERED **DR. LALOR'S** TRADE MARK
PHOSPHODYNE
HAS THE LARGEST SALE OF ANY PHOSPHORIC MEDICINE IN THE WORLD.

For forty years has maintained its
worldwide reputation as the Best and
only safe reliable Phosphoric Cure for
PAIN, WEAKNESS, PARALYSIS, SLUGGISH-
NESS, Dyspepsia, Nerve, Kidney and Liver
Complaints, Hysterical Disease, Premature
Decay of Vital Power, General Debility, all
Blood Disorders, and all Functional and
Disordered Conditions of the System, caused
by the deficiency of the Vital Force.

The effect of this Standard Phosphoric
Remedy is Nervous Debility and its kindred
Evils is immediate and permanent, all
the Milder Febrile and Distressing
Symptoms disappearing with a rapidity
that is really marvellous.

Directions for Self-Treatment of the above
diseases with each Bottle.



REALLY STRENGTH & ENERGY

Sold in Bottles at 4s. 6d. and 11s. each, by all Chemists throughout the World.
MANUFACTURED ONLY AT DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE LABORATORY,
HAMPSHIRE LONDON, ENGLAND.
Agents in Hongkong—A. S. WATSON & CO.

THE "ZAFIRO" CASE.

A REPRINT OF "THE ZAFIRO"
MYSTERY Case in pamphlet form is
now on sale. Copies may be obtained for cash,
51 cent, at the Office of the "Daily Press."
Hongkong, 29th May, 1903. [156]

WHAT FINEER CAN YOU DRINK THAN

JOHN JAMESON

ANDERSON'S (DUBLIN)

"OWN CASED" Very Old

WHISKEY.

Please see you get it with

Metal {BLUE—One Star.

Capsules {PINK—Two Stars.

{GOLD—Three Stars

OF ALL DEALERS

Sole Export Bottling Agents to J. J. & S.—

C. DAY & CO., LONDON.

59-1

Clarke's

Blood

Mixture

"FOR THE BLOOD IS THE LIFE."

THE WORLD-FAMED BLOOD PURIFIER AND

RESTORER

IS WARRANTED TO CLEAR THE BLOOD from

all impurities from whatever cause arising.

For Scrofula, Scurvy, Eczema, Skin and Blood Dis-

eases, Blackheads, Pimples, and Sores of all kinds, it is

a never-failing and permanent Cure. It

Cures Old Sores,

Cures Sores on the Neck,

Cures Erysipelas,

Cures Blackheads or Pimples on the Face,

Cures Scurvy,

Cures Ulcers,

Cures Blood and Skin Diseases,

Cures Glandular Swellings,

Cures the Blood from all impure Matter from what-

ever cause arising.

It is a real specific for Gout and Rheumatic pains.

As this Mixture is pleasant to the taste, and war-

ranted free from anything injurious to the most deli-

cate constitutions of either sex, the Proprietors solicit

sufferers to give it a trial to test its value.

Mr. Stephen Morgan writes: "I have suffered since

1850 with a venereal ulcerated leg, and have been

under five doctors. I also attended two hospitals, but

at one they suggested that I should have my leg off

and at the other that I should have the veins leached

and tied up. You may guess my feelings, therefore, to

find myself now cured by taking 'Clarke's Blood

Mixture' and applying 'Clarke's Miraculous Salve',

especially as I have a family of eight children. My

leg measured 18 in. round against 14 in. the other, and

part of my work I have done on my knees. The mat-

ter coming from my leg was as black as ink, but it

has now completely healed up, and I am out of agony

a thing not known to me for the past eight years.

I must say I think my case a marvellous one. I com-

menced taking 'Clarke's Blood Mixture' in July, 1898,

and the cost has been one small bottle to try the effect

first, and finding the proper remedy, then ten large

ones, also a few pots of the salve, and my leg is

cured. I have spent pounds in other remedies, but they

have been no good to me. I shall be pleased to answer

any questions, and afflicted brothers and sisters can

see my letter for themselves. You can make any use of

this for the public good.

21, Mark Lane, E.C. 3, John's-road, Upper Hollo-

way, London, N., May 23, 1899.

THOUSANDS OF TESTIMONIALS OF WON-

DERFUL CURES FROM ALL PARTS

OF THE WORLD.

Clarke's Blood Mixture is sold in Bottles, 2s. 6d.

each, and in cases containing six times the quantity,

11s.—sufficient to effect a permanent cure in the great

majority of long-standing cases BY ALL CHEMISTS

AND PATENT MEDICINE VENDORS throughout the

world. Proprietors, THE LINCOLN AND MID-

LANDS COUNTY DRUG COMPANY, Lincoln, England.

Trade Mark—"Blood Mixture."

CAUTION.—Purchasers of Clarke's Blood Mixture

should see that they get the genuine article. Wor-

ldless imitations and substitutes are sometimes palmed

off by unprincipled vendors. The words "Lincoln

and Midlands Counties Drug Company, Lincoln, Eng-

land," are engraved on the Government Stamp, and

"Clarke's World-famed Blood Mixture," blown in the

bottle, WITHOUT WHICH NONE ARE GENUINE.

COLD STORAGE.

THE HONGKONG ICE COMPANY, LTD.,

have now 10,000 Cubic Feet of Cold

Storage available at EAST POINT. Stores will

be open at 10 A.M. and 4 P.M. daily, Sundays

excepted, to receive (delivered) perishable goods.

Wm. PALLANCE, Manager.

Hongkong, 18th November 1901. [65]

[ALL RIGHTS RESERVED.]

V. C.

A CHRONICLE OF CASTLE BARFIELD
AND THE CRIMEA.BY
DAVID CHRISTIE MURRAY(Author of "Joseph's Coat," "Rainbow Gold,"
"Aunt Rachel," "Despair's Last Journey," &c.)

CHAPTER III.

There was what seemed like a long silence, though in reality it endured only for a few seconds, whilst General Boswell searched for his gold-rimmed reading-glasses, and balanced them on the bridge of that high Quixote nose. By and by, he began to read with great slowness and deliberation, pausing at every other instant to direct a look of calm inspection from John to James, and back again. "William a Poet," he read, "Ninth Avenue, Freemans Town, Ontario." He paused after the name of the man—he paused after the name of the street—he paused after the name of the town, and he paused again when he had completed the reading of the address. The last pause was longer than the others had been, and he resumed his reading like a man of ice. "William Buckle, Lafayetteville, Pennsylvania, U.S.A. George Lightfoot, late of Melbourne, now in England."

He laid the paper down upon the table with a firm hand, and with a slight shake of the head threw the glasses from their place. "Do you know these men?" he asked, directing his enquiry to Jervase.

"No," he said. "I never heard of any one of 'em." His shifty eyes tried in vain to meet his questioner's, and he began to fumble nervously with other papers which he had drawn from his pocket in his search for the first.

"It needs no penetration to discover that this man is lying," said the General to himself. He addressed his question to John Jervase, who made a slight smile to meet his look. "Do you know these men?" he asked.

"No," John answered. "I never heard of one of them. It's a conspiracy," he cried suddenly, "that's what it is! It's a conspiracy! Quit shaking, you wretched coward! Stand up and fight this infernal libel like a man. Ain't there two of us? If this wicked charge is brought against James Knock Jervase, ain't it brought as well against Jack Jervase, his cousin and his partner? Look at me! You don't see me shivering and shaking like a frightened rabbit with a weasel after him."

"Ah!" cried James, in a weak exasperation, "it's all very well for you. It might mean loss of money to you at the worst; but I'm this man they're going for."

"Oh," said John, "you are, are you? And why's that?"

"Stubb told me this afternoon," said James, "that he could smash me dead, but so far he has no particle of evidence against you."

A light sprang into the burly second-hand eyes. He yelled it in an instant, but not before two of the quartette there present had read it. The boy turned away, gasping, and the General looked after him with a face from which all sternness disappeared for a moment. "Poor lad!" he said, within doors. "Poor lad!"

"Now, look here," said John Jervase, "they haven't got any evidence against you any more than they have against me. The whole thing's a put up job. If it was De Blaquiere's doing, he'd have gone for me rather than for you, because he always hated me, and I've put him down more than once or twice at Petty Sessions, and taught him to know his place."

But De Blaquiere's an officer and a gentleman—"he made a burly bow towards the General—"and I don't suppose for a minute that he'd be guilty even of dreaming of such a piece of baseness as this. It's much more likely to be some pettifoggery lawyer's game—some sneaking rogue that's got these fellow-rascals round him, with an idea of doing a little bit of blackmail. Stubb is a decent fellow—for a lawyer. I don't think Stubb would have a finger in that sort of pie, any more than his master. But Stubb has been got at; that's how it'll turn out, you bet. Keep your pecker up, James," he added, in a tone which the patron and the bully spoke at once. "We'll take care of you. Just you trust to old Jack Jervase—that's your game, my lad. He'll fight the battle for the pair of us."

Between his pretence of having thought the matter out impartially, and his other pretence of encouraging his timid relative, he had talked himself back into something like his common aspect, and his common manner; and there was a little of the nautical swagger in the few steps he took towards the table, where he applied himself again to the despatch.

Just then a knock sounded at the door, and the voice of the domestic from the kitchen was heard saying that Mr. Jam's change of clothes was ready for him in the master's bedroom.

"You know your way, James," said Jervase. "You'd better get into dry clothes at once. The miss's will have a bedroom ready for you in half an hour. Meanwhile, you go and change; and when you come back we'll forget this nonsense over a bowl of punch. We've both had a dreadful night, and we shall neither of us be the worse for a good Captain's nip."

James stole furtively away, making himself as small as possible, and the General's eye followed him to the door.

"Jervase," said the General, with a suspicion of astir in his voice, "your cousin seems to take this ridiculous matter rather seriously."

"I don't know why he should, sir," Jervase answered. "He's had an honest reputation all his life. Now what is there in this?" he went on, taking up the scrap of writing the General had laid upon the table. "What is there in this to frighten anybody? Who's William Ford, of Ontario, for instance? William Buckle, U.S.A.—who's he? And what's this other fellow's name—George Lightfoot, late of Melbourne, now in England—"

"Why!" cried Polson, suddenly, "that's the very blackguard I—"

He passed suddenly, and thrust with a gesture of dismay. He had given himself no time to calculate the significance of the words he had used, and they were no sooner spoken than he knew intuitively that he had at least in part betrayed his father. A lad of a more honest impulse and conduct could not have been found in all England; but even if his father were a rogue—and the belief that he was nothing short of that had already shocked him to the heart—it was not a son's business to betray him. It was the son's concern to suffer his own share of shame, if shame should come, and to preserve a front of unshaken confidence. Polson was frozen at his own indiscretion.

"That is the blackguard," said the General, with a certain silky quiet which had in his time grown to be very terrible to people who had come to understand its meaning, "that is the blackguard, Polson? Be good enough to enlighten me a little further. You have some acquaintance with Lightfoot, late of Melbourne, now in England, though your father has no knowledge of him?"

"What do you know about any fellow of that name?" Jervase asked wrathfully. "What bee have you got in your bonnet?"

"Let us see the bee, Polson, let us see the bee," "Why, sir," said Polson, turning with outspread hands of appeal, "it comes to nothing. It happened a week or two ago that I found a hulking fellow with a digger's beard and a red shirt—one of those chaps we've seen lately back from Ballarat and Geelong—skulking about outside the gate. I asked him what he wanted, and he was drunk and abusive, and—well, I had to give him a hiding."

"Yes," said the General, "you had to give him a hiding. Why?"

"I've told you, sir," Polson stammered. "The fellow was drunk, and—when I ordered him away, he got so beastly cheeky that I had to go for him."

"Before that happened," said the General somewhat drawing on the words, "you exchanged cards and confidences?" Polson stretched out his hands again in appeal, and the General, looking at him with a countenance impassive as the Sphinx, felt a pang of pity in his heart, for the lad was a good lad, and the old warrior knew it, and he had been near to loving him, this past half-dozen years. And the boy was not merely pale with the suffering of his mind, but his very eyes had lost their colour, as a man's eyes do when he has received a shot in battle. The General knew that look, and had seen it in the eyes of dying comrades. It touched him nearly, but he gave no sign. "Why did the man tell you his name, and that he came from Melbourne?"

"He said," Polson returned, desperately, "that he wanted to see Mr. Jervase, and that he meant to see him. He said my father would wish anybody in hell who tried to hide him. That's all, sir."

"And you, Jervase," said the General, "never heard of this man?"

"Never in my life," Jervase answered bluntly. "The world's gone mad. I fancy. Everybody's making a fuss about a thing that'll be forgotten in a week's time. Why didn't you," he continued, turning sternly upon Polson, "why didn't you tell me about this?"

"A man can't make a shindy about it every time he has a turn-up with a tramp," Polson answered. "I didn't think it worth while to talk about it."

"Polson," said the General, "I've known you since you were no higher than my knee, and I've never had a shadow of a reason to doubt your word. I don't want you to turn informer and I shan't ask you another question. You had better leave your father and myself to talk this out together."

"No, sir," said Polson, "there's trouble in the house, and I'm going to stay here, unless I get my father's orders to go away."

Now John Jervase was undoubtedly a good deal of a rogue, but no man is all of a piece, and he had one or two good characteristics. Amongst them was a true and deep affection for his only son, and if at the beginning of his career he had had any such hope of honour and credit as his son had bidden fair to bring him as he neared the close of it, he would have made a better man. Polson's quietly expressed resolve pinched him a little inwardly, and he gave the boy a glance of gratitude.

"I don't say go, lad—I say stay. I've honoured and respected General Boswell since we first came to be neighbours twenty years ago; and now I should have a very poor eye indeed if I couldn't see that he's on the way to lose his respect for me, if events don't change his mind. But if there's anything to be wrought against Jack Jervase, let Jack Jervase's lad stand by and hear it, and see how his father takes the occasion."

(Continued on page 6)

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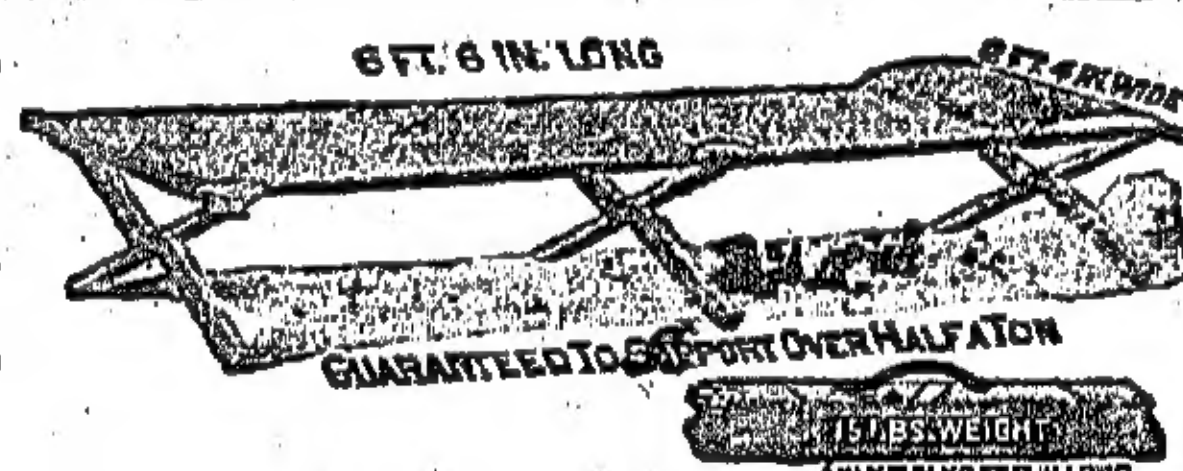
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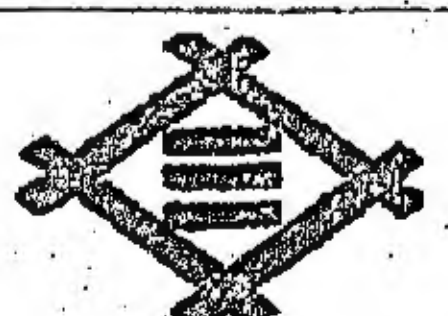
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| FOR | STEAMERS | TO SAIL |
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Hongkong, 10th July, 1903. [10-12]

CHINA NAVIGATION CO. LIMITED.

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| MANILA | "TAIYUAN" | On 27th July. |
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Hongkong, 11th July, 1903. [11]

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| "ATHENIAN" | 3,882 | WEDNESDAY, 4th Nov. |
| "EMPEROR OF INDIA" | 6,000 | WEDNESDAY, 18th Nov. |
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Hongkong, 7th July, 1903. [2]

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Hongkong, 1st July, 1903. [13]

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Hongkong, 7th July, 1903. [1883]

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Hongkong, 29th April, 1903. [84]

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Hongkong, 4th August, 1897. [8]

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[1892-6]

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1903 1903 1903

MAIL TABLES.

THE Card published at the Daily Press Office

contains—

English Mails, homeward and outward

French " " " "

German " " " "

Canadian " " " "

POST OFFICE NOTICES.

The *Yarra*, with the French Mail of the 12th ult., left Saigon to-day, the 11th inst., at daylight, and may be expected here on or about Tuesday, the 15th inst., at daylight. This Packet brings replies to letters despatched from Hongkong on the 9th May.

The *Korea*, with the American Mail of the 19th ult., left Yokohama on Wednesday, the 8th inst., at daylight, and may be expected here on or about Thursday, the 16th inst.

MAILS WILL CLOSE.

| FOR | PER | DATE |
|-----------------------------|---------------|----------------------------|
| Moji | Ulebrand | Saturday, 11th, 9.00 A.M. |
| Swatow and Bangkok | Mongkut | Saturday, 11th, 9.00 A.M. |
| Halo | Neil Macleod | Saturday, 11th, 9.00 A.M. |
| Manila | Zigro | Saturday, 11th, 9.00 A.M. |
| Canton | Honar | Saturday, 11th, 9.00 A.M. |
| Manila | Rosetta Maria | Saturday, 11th, 9.00 A.M. |
| Swatow, Amoy and Tamsui | Haiman | Saturday, 11th, 10.00 A.M. |
| Nagasaki, Kobe and Yokohama | Kasuga Maria | Saturday, 11th, 11.00 A.M. |

AMOI, SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA, HONOLULU and SAN FRANCISCO.
(Supplementary mail on board up to the time fixed for departure of the mail. Extra Postage 10 cents.)

MASSO, SINGAPORE, SOERABAYA and SAMARANG.
Shanghai, Hongkong, Canton, Amoy, Swatow, Penang and Bangkok.
Hollow, Singapore and Bangkok.
Nagasaki, Kobe and Yokohama.
Amoy and Swatow.
Kobe and Yokohama.
Swatow, Amoy and Tamsui.
Singapore, Colombo and Bombay.
Buenos Aires, India via Taticrin.

(Letters posted in the night box with late fee of 10 cents up to 7.00 A.M. Tuesday will be despatched in this contract mail.)
(Letters posted in the Pillar Box at the Peak Tramway Station up to 6 P.M. on Monday, the 13th, will be included in outgoing French mail of the 14th.)

Singapore, Penang and Bombay.
Singapore, Penang and Calcutta.
Singapore, Colombo and Bombay.
Singapore, Soerabaya and Sa. arene.
Shanghai, Moji, Kobe, Yokohama, Victoria, B.C. and Seattle, U.S.A.
Moji, Kobe, Yokohama, Victoria B.C. and Portland (Or.).

SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA, VICTORIA and VANCOUVER, B.C.
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Manila, Port Darwin, Thursday Island, Cooktown, Cairns, Townsville, Brisbane, Sydney and Melbourne.

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VESSELS EXPECTED.

THE FRENCH MAIL.
The M.M. steamer *Yarra* was to leave Saigon to-day, at 5 a.m., and is due here on the 14th inst., at daylight.

THE INDIAN MAIL.
The Indo-China steamer *Kamsang* from Calcutta and the Straits, left Singapore for this port on the 8th inst., at 1 p.m., and may be expected here on the 14th inst.

THE AMERICAN MAIL.
The T.K.K. steamer *America* Maria left Nagasaki for Manila on the 4th inst., at midnight, and was due here on the 8th inst., about 4 p.m.

The P.M. steamer *Korea* left Yokohama for this port on the 8th inst., a.m., via Inland Sea, &c.

THE CANADIAN MAIL.
The C.P.R. steamer *Ensign* of China left Vancouver on the 6th inst., p.m., for Hongkong, via the usual ports of call.

THE C.N. steamer *Sunghing* left Manila for this port on the 8th inst., and is expected here to-day, at daylight.

The N.Y.K. steamer *Hiroshima* Maria (Bombay Line) left Kobe for this port on the 6th inst., p.m., and is expected here to-morrow.

The N.Y.K. steamer *Yasuda* Maria (Australia Line) left Kote via Moji and Nagasaki for this port on the 7th inst., p.m., and is expected here on the 14th inst.

The N.Y.K. steamer *Asa* Maria (European Line) left Singapore for this port on the 14th inst., at 3 p.m., and is expected here on the 14th inst.

The H.A.L. steamer *Alexis*, from Hamburg, left Singapore for this port on the 9th inst., a.m., and may be expected here on the 15th inst., at daylight.

The A.L. steamer *Marquis Daquesne* left Singapore for this port on the 9th inst.

The C.N. steamer *Tinian*, from Australian ports, left Sydney on the 27th ult., and is expected here on the 17th inst.

The Boston Tow Boat Co.'s steamer *Placid* left Victoria for Kobe direct on the 22nd ult., and is expected to arrive at that port on the 16th inst.

The C.V. steamer *Keweenaw* left Victoria (B.C.) on the 26th ult. for Kobe and Hongkong.

The N.P. steamer *Victoria* left Victoria (B.C.) for Yokohama and the usual ports on the 27th ult., and may be expected at Yokohama on the 12th inst.

The Boston Tow Boat Co.'s steamer *Hyades* left Victoria (B.C.) for Yokohama and Honkoku on the 26th ult., and may be expected at Yokohama on the 16th inst.

The U.P.R. steamer *Athenian* left Vancouver on the 29th ult., p.m., for Hongkong, via the usual ports of call.

STEAMERS PASSED THE CANAL.

2nd June—*Marquis Daquesne*, *Horsley*, 3th—*Khalif*, *Benlauer*, *Sutana*, *Adana*, 12th—*Indran*, *Manan*, *Marionethorpe*, *Jean*, *Silva*, 18th—*Alexis*, *Bengala*, *Salote*, 19th—*Braemar*, *Diomed*, *Brinche*, *Yarra*, *Ava*, *Maria*, *Barton*, 23rd—*Aganemnon*, 28th—*Candia*, *Eva*, *Bombay*, 30th—*Bamberg*, *Sachsen*, *Devonshire*, *Kanagawa*, *Maria*, *Petrocruz*, 3rd July—*Malacca*, *Kamohara*, *Neslor*, *Tenkin*, 7th—*Calcutta*, *Glenshiel*, *Foxtonhall*, *Indraide*, *Manchuria*, *Vermont*.

ARRIVALS AT HOME.

2nd June—*Indra* Maria, 4th—*Jawa*, 5th—*Devonshire*, *Klamath*, 9th—*Erigeron*, *Nippon*, *Suena*, *Hiroshi* Maria, *Frans Ferdinand*, *Konigsberg*, *Pingree*, 12th—*Gueyden*, *Menelaus*, 16th—*Freiburg*, 18th—*Sootora*, *Bayern*, 23rd—*Calcedonien*, *Wakasa* Maria, 26th—*Sambia*, *Serbia*, 30th—*Jason*, *Richmond*, *Custle*, 2nd July—*Shanghai*, 3rd—*Salazie*, *Zieten*, 7th—*Afridi*.

PASSENGERS.

Per *Dajin* Maria, from Swatow, Mr. Hyde.

Per *Briching* from Coast Forts, Messrs. Latta and P. E. Sam.

Per *Bingo* Maria, from Yokohama, for Hongkong, Mr. and Mrs. Marguerite, Mr. and Mrs. C. Doh, Miss Wallace, Messrs. A. S. Gomes, Jr.

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A. F. D. Caldas, G. F. Montier, A. C. Alchurst and Chas. A. L. Loner, for Singapore, Mr. C. Bell, for Penang, Mr. A. W. Binning, for Malacca, Messrs. G. Endo, S. Numeo, S. Furukawa, H. Mori, S. Matsuda, S. Hashino, Y. Sakaki, K. Asahi, I. Kubo, H. Takayama, S. Shima, M. Kato, T. Hattori and H. Arai, for London, Messrs. W. E. McMillan, Freebody, Hoskins, White, Ravens, James, Larmont and R. Tanaka.

DEPARTED.
Per *Loongang*, for Manila, Messrs. H. E. Guyer, C. Langford and C. Mahony.
Per *Perla*, for Manila, Messrs. David L. Folik, Ramon Palanca, L. Chow, Y. Siam and Y. S. Quist.

OPIUM.
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Malwa New \$1020 to — per picul.
Malwa Old \$1110 to —
Malwa Older \$1113 to —
Malwa V. Old \$1113 to —
Persian fine quality \$800 to —
Persian extra fine — to —
Patana New \$1077 1/2 to — per catty.
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